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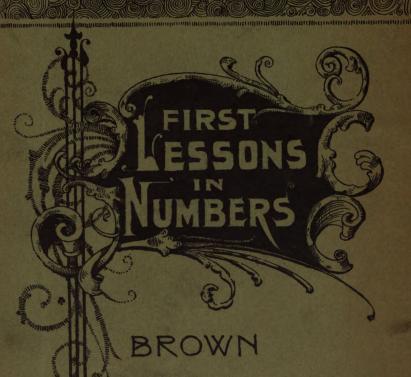
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# FIRST LESSONS IN NUMBERS:

BY THE.

## NATURAL METHOD.

JOHN F. BROWN.

MASS.: PUBLISHED BY JOHN F. BROWN,

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### PREFACE.

This book is intended to furnish a course of study in arithmetic for young children, either at home or in school. As its title indicates, the exercises here outlined are meant to be the very first lessons in numbers that the child is to have. The plan here adopted is diametrically opposed to the so-called "inductive" method, or, more properly speaking, the *object* method of Pestalozzi and Colburn, which has become almost universally but not irrevocably established.

It is the fashion to teach arithmetic for a year or two without a text-book, and then to proceed by book something after this manner:—

Henry has one apple in one hand and one apple in the other hand. How many apples has he in both hands?

Sarah had two dolls and her Aunt Maria gave her one more. How many dolls did she then have?

And so on, ad nauseam, through a hundred, a hundred and fifty, or two hundred pages.

Two questions naturally occur to the uninitiated: -

First, if this be the instruction of the third and fourth years, of what nature is the more elementary sort of the first and second years? Second, if such insipid stuff be presented to the child under the guise of science, and if the subsequent teaching be what naturally follows from this beginning, what will be the condition of the pupil after he

has advanced in his studies and is supposed to have become somewhat intimately acquainted with this noble science of numbers? This latter question should seem to answer itself. Actual results are what might naturally be expected: there is no adequate return for the time and attention given to arithmetic in public or private schools; proficiency in figuring is not attained.

Some of the reasons why the prevalent methods of teaching have failed have been pointed out in the Introduction to "Numbers, and How to Use Them: by the Natural Method," to which the reader is referred. The prime error of the Pestalozzians is that they put too much stress upon the meaning of individual number names. The main purpose of the science of numbers is to enable one to compute, and computation does not depend upon a comprehension of each number made use of. Indeed, with the exception of small ones, numbers cannot be adequately comprehended. And why should the child be expected to fully grasp the meaning of each number name that is presented to him, when his elders are not called upon to do so with the ones It is not so much numbers, as number, that one they use? needs to comprehend, and, as soon as this fact is appreciated, the supposed necessity for keeping the child upon very small numbers will at once disappear. Closely allied to the error just mentioned, is the notion that our idea of numbers is derived from objects, and that objects must, therefore, be employed to teach numbers; whereas, as is shown in the before-mentioned Introduction, objects merely suggest the necessity for a number scheme, the scheme is developed as a pure science, independent of objects, and is afterwards applied to objects for practical use. Any

method of teaching numbers which does not follow this natural order is unnatural and forced. And thus the end for which the inductive teachers are striving so hard, that of imparting a knowledge of individual numbers, is not only of secondary importance, but this very end is ultimately not so well attained as by following the more obvious and rational procedure.

The two kindred errors just noticed are what make the trouble. There is a violent conflict between the earlier and later methods employed with the same pupil, and, instead of the various parts of the subject being linked together into a simple and harmonious whole, there is everywhere complication, confusion, and contradiction.

The purpose of this little book and its companion is to take the initiative in establishing a new order of things which shall put the science upon a common-sense and rational basis.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

To the children of the present generation, to those who were once children, and to the children who are to come, this attempt to illustrate the A B C of the poetry of mathematics is inscribed.

J. F. B.

MAY, 1892.

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### FIRST LESSONS IN NUMBERS.

### COUNTING TO TWENTY.

One, Two, buckle my shoe;
Three, Four, shut the door;
Five, Six, pick up sticks;
Seven, Eight, lay them straight;
Nine, Ten, a good fat hen;
Eleven, Twelve, who will delve?
Thirteen, Fourteen, boys are courting;
Fifteen, Sixteen, maids are fixing;
Seventeen, Eighteen, all are waiting;
Nineteen, Twenty, my plate's empty;
Please, mamma, give me some dinner.

one	eleven	twenty	ten
two	twelve	nineteen	nine
three	thirteen	eighteen	eight
four	fourteen	seventeen	seven
five	fifteen	sixteen	six
six	sixteen	fifteen	five
seven	seventeen	fourteen	four
eight	eighteen	thirteen	$\mathbf{three}$
nine	nineteen	twelve	$\mathbf{two}$
ten	twenty	eleven	one
	•		zero

### COUNTING TO ONE HUNDRED BY TENS.

zero		one hundi	ed
ten	sixty	ninety	forty
twenty	seventy	eighty	thirty
thirty	eighty	seventy	twenty
forty	ninety	sixty	ten
fifty	one hundred	fifty	zero

### COUNTING TO ONE HUNDRED BY FIVES.

zero	fifty-five	one hundred	forty-five
five	sixty	ninety-five	forty
ten	sixty-five	ninety	thirty-five
fifteen	seventy	eighty-five	thirty
twenty	seventy-five	eighty	twenty-five
twenty-five	eighty	seventy-five	twenty
thirty	eighty-five	seventy	fifteen
thirty-five	ninety	sixty-five	ten
forty	ninety-five	$\mathbf{sixty}$	five
forty-five	one hundred	fifty-five	zero
fifty		fifty	

### COUNTING TO ONE HUNDRED BY ONES.

twenty-one	thirty-one	one hundred	eighty-nine
twenty-two	thirty-two	ninety-nine	eighty-eight
twenty-three	thirty-three	ninety-eight	eighty-seven
twenty-four	thirty-four	ninety-seven	eighty-six
twenty-five	thirty-five	ninety-six	eighty-five
twenty-six	thirty-six	ninety-five	eighty-four
twenty-seven	thirty-seven	ninety-four	eighty-three
twenty-eight	thirty-eight	ninety-three	eighty-two
twenty-nine	thirty-nine	ninety-two	eighty-one
thirty	forty	ninety-one	eighty
		ninety	

And so on in a similar manner.

And so on to zero.

Count the fingers on both hands.

Make twenty-one marks on your slate.

Note. — After these simple applications, the teacher is especially requested not to make use of objects. In the advanced book, Numbers, and How to Use Them: By the Natural Method, for which the pupil will be prepared after he has finished this one, the application of number to practical affairs is considered in due course.

FIGURES.												
0	ne	1		ten		10		tw	renty		20	
t	wo	2		elevei	a	11		th	irty		<b>3</b> 0	
t]	hree	3		twelv	e	<b>12</b>		fo	rty		<b>4</b> 0	
fe	our	4		thirte	en	13		fi	fty		<b>5</b> 0	
fi	ve	5		fourte	een	14		si	xty		60	
s	ix	6		fifteer	n	<b>15</b>	٠	se	venty		70	
S	ever	17		sixtee	en	16		ei	ghty		80	
e	ight	8		seven	teen	17		ni	nety		90	
n	ine	9		eighte	een	18		or	ie hun	dred	100	
Z	ero	0		ninete	een	19						
	twe	enty	y-one	21				twe	nty-tv	vo	<b>22</b>	
	two	enty	y-two	22				thi	rty-tw	0	<b>32</b>	
	twe	enty	y-thre	e 23				fort	y-two		<b>42</b>	
	two	enty	y-four	24				fift	y-two		<b>52</b>	
	twe	enty	y-five	<b>25</b>				sixt	y-two		<b>62</b>	
	twe	enty	y-six	<b>2</b> 6				sev	enty-t	wo	<b>72</b> ′	
	twe	enty	y-seve	en 27					hty-tw		82	
	twe	enty	y-eigh	t 28				nin	ety-tw	o	92	
	tw	enty	y-nine	<b>2</b> 9					•			
					RI	EAD:						
1	11	_	21	31	41	51		61	71	81	91	
<b>2</b>	12	_	22	32	42	52		<b>62</b>	72	82	92	
3	13		<b>2</b> 3	33	<b>43</b>	<b>53</b>		63	<b>7</b> 3	83	93	
4	14	_	24	34	44	<b>54</b>		64	<b>74</b>	84	94	
5	15		<b>25</b>	35	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>		65	<b>7</b> 5	85	95	
6	16		<b>26</b>	36	<b>46</b>	<b>56</b>	(	66	<b>76</b>	86	96	
7	17		<b>27</b>	37	47	<b>57</b>		67	77	87	97	
8	18		<b>28</b>	38	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	(	38	<b>78</b>	88	98	
9	19		29	39	49	<b>59</b>		<b>59</b>	79	89	99	
10	20	)	30	<b>4</b> 0	<b>5</b> 0	60	7	70	80	90	100	

<b>75</b>	<b>32</b>	19	98	<b>5</b> 3	64	76	34	86	39
41	<b>59</b>	91	71	36	46	90	7	<b>40</b>	97
<b>5</b> 8	<b>57</b>	85	11	66	2	<b>3</b> 0	28	9	68
92	16	<b>78</b>	93	12	33	8	1	<b>45</b>	79
<b>23</b>	80	49	37	<b>22</b>	<b>56</b>	99	72	63	48
<b>20</b>	61	60	89	81	14	83	13	38	29
65	43	42	<b>25</b>	17	<b>5</b> 0	47	100	<b>55</b>	73
44	21	82	15	4	74	27	3	67	94
69	88	77	<b>51</b>	31	<b>26</b>	95	24	87	62
84	96	6	10	18	5	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	70

### WRITE IN FIGURES

### THE NUMBERS ON PAGES 9 AND 10.

THE NUMBERS ON PAGES 5 AND 10.											
fifty-nine	forty-eight										
five	four										
seventeen	twenty-eight										
forty-one	forty-five										
sixty	twenty-two										
eighty-five	seven										
thirty-two	thirty-eight										
eighteen	eighty-nine										
ten	fifty-four										
ninety-nine	ninety-six										
twelve	fifty-one										
thirty	sixty-one										
seventy-one	ninety-five										
eighty	forty-four										
seventy-eight	one										
sixty-four	sixty-eight										
ninety-two	eighty-seven										
eighty-six	seventy-five										
seventy-three	$\mathbf{sixty}$ -three										
thirty-one	forty-six										
	eleven										
•	twenty-seven										
seventy-seven	sixteen										
	fifty-nine five seventeen forty-one sixty eighty-five thirty-two eighteen ten ninety-nine twelve thirty seventy-one eighty seventy-one eighty seventy-two eighty-six seventy-three										

		,									
two	enty.	one	nine	ty-	three	:	seventy-nine				
thi	rty-s	even	twer	ıty.	-five	:	fourteer	1			
fift	y		ninety-seven				forty-three				
six	ty-si	x	thirty-three				twenty-four				
thi	rty-r	nine	eigh	t			three				
eig	hty-	$\mathbf{four}$	one	hur	$\mathbf{dred}$	:	forty-tw	<b>7</b> O			
sev	enty	,	thirt	ty-f	our	1	fifty-eig	$\mathbf{ht}$			
six			fifte	en		1	sixty-tw	o			
sev	enty	-six	twer	aty.	-six		ninety-f				
		eight	fifty	-th	ree		eighty-t				
	•	Ü	•				fifty-two				
COUNTI	NG PR	OM ZERO	COUNT	ING	FROM ZEF	80 C	OUNTING	FROM 78	'PA		
	Y TW				HRKES.	.0 0		ours.	.no		
(	-	20		0	30		0	40			
2		18		3	<b>27</b>		4	36			
	1	16		6	24		8	32			
	3	14		9	21		<b>12</b>	28			
8	-	12	_	.2	18		16	<b>24</b>			
10	•	10	_	5	15		20	20			
12	-	8	_	.8	<b>12</b>		24	16			
14	_	6	_	21	9		28	12			
16		4	_	4	6		<b>32</b>	8			
18		2		27	3		36	4			
20	)	0	3	30	0		<b>4</b> 0	0			
		Y TWOS. with 1.	- Begi	inniı	COUNTIN	G BY	rhrees. Beginnin	g with 2.			
	1	21	_	1	31		<b>2</b>	32			
;	3	19		4	28		5	29			
ŧ	5	17		7	25		8	26			
7	7	15	1	0	22		11	23			
9	9	13	1	13	19		14	20			
11	1	11	1	16	16		17	17			
13	3	9	1	9	13		20	14			
18	5	7	2	22	10		23	11			
17	7	<b>5</b> ·	2	25	7		<b>26</b>	8			
19	•	3	2	28	4		29	5			
2	1	1	3	31	1		<b>32</b>	2			

### COUNTING FORWARD, OR ADDITION.

BY ONE	s. ·
2	3 4
1 and 1 are	e <b>2</b>
2 and 1 are	e 3
3 and 1 are	e <b>4</b>
5 and 1 are	•
7 and 1 are	Э
9 and 1 are	е
4 and 1 are	•
8 and 1 are	Э
6 and 1 are	9
	2 1 and 1 are 2 and 1 are 3 and 1 are 5 and 1 are 7 and 1 are 9 and 1 are 4 and 1 are 8 and 1 are

BY TI	ENS.		BY F	IVES.
10 20	30	5	10	15
10 and 10	0 are 20	5	and 5	are 10
20 and 10	0 are 30	10	and 5	are 15
40 and 10	$0  ext{ are}$	40	and 5	are
80 and 10	0 are	30	and 5	are
30 and 10	0 are	45	and 5	are
60 and 1	0 are	20	and 5	are
50 and 10	0 are	15	and 5	are
90 and 1	0 are	25	and 5	are
70 and 10	0 are	35	and 5	are

#### BY TWOS. 1 3 5 2 4 6 2 and 2 are 4 1 and 2 are 3 3 and 2 are 5 4 and 2 are 6 8 and 2 are 15 and 2 are 6 and 2 are 11 and 2 are 18 and 2 are 5 and 2 are 9 and 2 are 12 and 2 are 16 and 2 are 13 and 2 are 14 and 2 are 19 and 2 are 10 and 2 are 7 and 2 are

17 and 2 are

### BY THREES.

3 6 9	1	4	7	2	5	8
3 and $3$ are	6 1 a	nd 3 ar	re 4	<b>2</b>	and 3	are 5
6 and 3 are	9 4 a	nd 3 an	re <b>7</b>	5	and 3	are 8
27 and 3 are	13	and 3	are	14	and 3	are
9 and $3$ are	22	and 3	are	8	and 3	are
15 and 3 are	28	and 3	are	23	and 3	are
24 and 3 are	16	and 3	are	17	and 3	are
18 and 3 are	7	and 3	are	29	and 3	are
12 and 3 are	19	and 3	are	20	and 3	are
21 and 3 are	10	and 3	are	11	and 3	are
	25	and $3$	are	26	and 3	are

#### BY FOURS.

4	8	12
4	and 4	are 8
8	and $4$	are 1
28	and 4	$\mathbf{are}$
<b>36</b>	and 4	are
16	and $4$	are
24	and 4	are
<b>12</b>	and $4$	are
<b>32</b>	and $4$	are
20	and 4	are

### COUNTING BACKWARD, OR SUBTRACTION.

### BY ONES.

10	9	8	7
10 less	1 is 9	5 less	1 is
9 less	1 is 8	1 less	1 is
8 less	1 is 7	3 less	1 is
4 less	<b>1</b> is	6 less	1 is
7 less	1 is	2 less	1 is

i	BY TENS	3.				BY FI	VES.		
100	90	80			50	4.	5 4	0	
100	less 10	is 90			<b>5</b> 0	less 5	is <b>45</b>		
90	less 10	is 80			<b>4</b> 5	less 5	is <b>4</b> 0		
•	less 10					less 5			
	less 10					less 5			
	less 10					less 5			
	less 10					less 5			
	less 10				_	less 5			
	less 10 less 10					less 5			
	less 10					less 5			
90	iess iu	12	D	***		1688 9	18		
20	18	16	BY T	WUS	21	19	17		
	less 2 is				•••	less 2			
	less 2 is					less 2			
	less 2 is					less 2			
	less 2 is					less 2			
6	less 2 is	8			_	less 2			
16	less 2 i	8			3	less 2	is		
12	less 2 is	8			7	less 2	is		
2	less 2 i	s			11	less 2	is		
8	less 2 is	8			13	less 2	is		
14	less 2 is	8		•	5	less 2	is is		
		1	в <b>у</b> тв	IRE	ES.				
30 27	24	31	. 28	3	25	32	29	26	3
30 less 3	is 27	31	less 3	3 is	28	32	less 3	is 2	9
27 less 3	is 24	28	less 3	3 is	<b>25</b>	29	less 3	is 2	6
9 less 3	is is	19	less 3	3 is		8	less 3	is	
21 less 3			less 3				less 3		
12 less 3			less 3				less 3		
3 less 3			less 3				less 3		
24 less 3			less				less 3		
15 less 3		-	less 3				less 3		
6 less 3			less				less 3		
18 less 3	18	25	less :	o 18		26	less 3	18	

#### BY FOURS.

<b>4</b> 0	36	32
40 less 4 is 36		32 less 4 is
36 less 4 is 32		24 less 4 is
8 less 4 is		12 less 4 is
28 less 4 is		16 less 4 is
4 less 4 is		20 less 4 is

# THE SIGNS OF ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, AND EQUALITY.

- 2+2=4. This is read two plus two equals four, and means the same as 2 and 2 are 4.
- 4+2=6. This is read four plus two equals six, and means the same at 4 and 2 are 6.
- 6-2=4. This is read six minus two equals four, and means the same as 6 less 2 is 4.
- 4-2=2. This is read four minus two equals two, and means the same as 4 less 2 is 2.

Write each of the previous exercises in counting, using the signs +, -, and =, and read each exercise from the written work.

#### COUNTING BY FOURS.

Beginning with 1, count by fours to 41 and backward to 1. Beginning with 2, count by fours to 42 and backward to 2. Beginning with 3, count by fours to 43 and backward to 3.

Thus:					
1	41	<b>2</b>	<b>42</b>	. 3	43
5	37	6	38	7	39
9	33	10	34	11	<b>35</b>
13	<b>29</b>	14	30	15	31
17	<b>25</b>	18	26	19	27
21	21	22	<b>22</b>	23	<b>23</b>
<b>25</b>	17	26	18	27	19
29	13	30	14	31	<b>15</b>
33	9	34	10	35	11
37	5	38	6	39	7
41	1	42	<b>2</b>	43	3

### EXERCISES IN ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.

### MULTIPLICATION.

2 4 6

$$2+2+2=6$$
 Three 2's = 6 Or, 3 times 2 = 6  
Instead of the word times we may use the sign  $\times$   
 $3 \times 2 = 6$ 

Note. — Attention may now be called to the Multiplication Table on page 34.

#### DIVISION.

7 5 3 1

7-2-2-2=1.

7 contains 2 three times and 1 over.

Or 7 divided by 2 = 3 and 1 remainder.

Instead of using the word divided we may use the sign  $\div$ .  $7 \div 2 = 3$  and 1 remainder or 1 over. The dots may be omitted from the sign of division, the two numbers taking the place of the dots.  $\frac{7}{2}$  is read seven divided by two and means the same as  $7 \div 2$ .

Note. — In this book, the line —, with a number above and a number below, should always be read divided by.

#### COUNTING BY FIVES.

$$1 + 10 \times 5 = 51$$
 |  $\frac{51}{1} = 10$  and 1 remainder.

$$1 + 10 \times 5 = 51$$
  $\frac{51}{5} = 10$  and 1 remainder.  
 $51 - 10 \times 5 = 1$   $\frac{51}{10} = 5$  and 1 remainder.

$$2 + 10 \times 5 =$$
 $52 - 10 \times 5 =$ 
 $\frac{52}{5} =$ 
 $\frac{52}{10} =$ 

$$\frac{53}{5} = \frac{53}{10} =$$

4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54. 54, 49, 44, 39, 34, 29, 24, 19, 14, 9, 4.

$$54 \div 5 = 54 \div 10 =$$

#### COUNTING BY TENS.

1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81. 91. 91, 81, 71, 61, 51, 41, 31, 21, 11, 1.

$$46 + 10 = 59 + 10 = 65 - 10 = 59 - 10 = 37 + 10 = 85 + 10 = 78 - 10 = 94 - 10 = 24 + 10 = 78 + 10 = 46 - 10 = 87 - 10 = 65 -$$

### EXERCISES IN MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION.

$$\frac{12}{2} = \frac{5 \times 3}{3} = \frac{6 \times 4}{4} = \frac{3 \times 5}{5} = \frac{7 \times 7}{10} = \frac{12}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = \frac{12}{4} = \frac{45}{5} = \frac{70}{10} = \frac{6}{2} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{32}{4} = \frac{20}{5} = \frac{100}{10} = \frac{10}{2} = \frac{21}{3} = \frac{16}{4} = \frac{40}{5} = \frac{30}{10} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{12}{3} = \frac{36}{4} = \frac{25}{5} = \frac{20}{10} = \frac{20}{2} = \frac{24}{3} = \frac{28}{4} = \frac{30}{5} = \frac{80}{10} = \frac{16}{2} = \frac{30}{3} = \frac{40}{4} = \frac{50}{5} = \frac{50}{10} = \frac{18}{2} = \frac{9}{3} = \frac{8}{4} = \frac{10}{5} = \frac{90}{10} = \frac{14}{2} = \frac{27}{3} = \frac{24}{4} = \frac{35}{5} = \frac{60}{10} = \frac{8}{2} = \frac{18}{3} = \frac{20}{4} = \frac{15}{5} = \frac{40}{10} = \frac{15}{10} =$$

$$9 \times 4 = 6 \times 5 = 3 \times 4 = 6 \times 2 = 2 \times 10 = 6 \times 10 = 10 \times 2 = 2 \times 3 = 10 \times 5 = 9 \times 5 = 7 \times 2 = 7 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 4 \times 4 = 2 \times 2 = 5 \times 4 = 10 \times 4 = 4 \times 3 = 7 \times 3 = 6 \times 4 = 4 \times 5 = 9 \times 2 = 5 \times 2 = 8 \times 10 = 3 \times 5 = 7 \times 10 = 4 \times 10 = 8 \times 4 = 5 \times 5 = 10 \times 10 = 8 \times 3 = 6 \times 3 = 3 \times 3 = 4 \times 2 = 2 \times 4 = 2 \times 5 = 8 \times 2 = 3 \times 10 = 7 \times 4 = 10 \times 3 = 5 \times 3 = 5 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 5 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 5 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 5 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 5 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 5 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 5 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 = 8 \times 5 = 9 \times 10 = 9 \times$$

$$\frac{47}{5} = \frac{11}{3} = \frac{95}{10} = \frac{24}{5} = \frac{42}{4} = \frac{13}{2} = \frac{19}{5} = \frac{21}{4} = \frac{46}{10} = \frac{39}{10} = \frac{18}{4} = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{15}{2} = \frac{39}{4} = \frac{8}{3} = \frac{77}{10} = \frac{81}{10} = \frac{28}{3} = \frac{17}{2} = \frac{33}{5} = \frac{20}{3} = \frac{53}{5} = \frac{22}{5} = \frac{28}{5} = \frac{62}{10} = \frac{31}{5} = \frac{9}{2} = \frac{31}{4} = \frac{26}{4} = \frac{22}{3} = \frac{53}{3} = \frac{17}{3} = \frac{32}{3} = \frac{58}{10} = \frac{26}{5} = \frac{25}{3} = \frac{33}{4} = \frac{13}{10} = \frac{7}{2} = \frac{21}{2} = \frac{24}{10} = \frac{19}{2} = \frac{11}{2} = \frac{13}{3} = \frac{11}{4} = \frac{1$$

### COUNTING BY SIXES.

Repeat each column downward and then upward.

0	1	<b>2</b>	- 3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>12</b>	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	27	28	29
30	31	<b>32</b>	33	· 34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	<b>5</b> 0	51	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>54</b>	55	<b>56</b>	57	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>
60	61	62	63	64	65
	$2 \times 6 = 3 \times 6 = 4 \times 6 = 5 \times 6 = 6 \times 6 = 7 \times 6 = 8 \times 6 = 9 \times 6 = 10 \times 6$		$\frac{12}{6} = \frac{18}{6} = \frac{24}{6} = \frac{30}{6} = \frac{36}{6} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     42 \\     \hline     6 \\     \hline     6 \\     \hline     6   \end{array} $	=

 $\frac{8}{6} = 1$  and 2 remainder. The 2 remainder may be expressed  $\frac{2}{6}$ . So,  $\frac{8}{6} = 1\frac{2}{6}$ , one and two divided by six, or one and two remainder.

24 + 6 =	46 + 6 = .	28 - 6 =	59 - 6 =
49 + 6 =	5 + 6 =	52 - 6 =	45 - 6 =
7 + 6 =	51 + 6 =	14 - 6 =	24 - 6 =
31 + 6 =	30 + 6 =	34 - 6 =	10 - 6 =
57 + 6 =	9 + 6 =	49 - 6 =	33 - 6 =
16 + 6 = 1	48 + 6 =	11 - 6 =	55 - 6 =
41 + 6 =	2 + 6 =	26 - 6 =	63 - 6 =
55 + 6 =	33 + 6 =	58 - 6 =	38 - 6 =
4 + 6 =	42 + 6 =	20 - 6 =	41 - 6 =
15 + 6 =	10 + 6 =	43 - 6 =	32 - 6 =
27 + 6 =	34 + 6 =	7 - 6 =	15 - 6 =
43 + 6 =	23 + 6 =	31 - 6 =	60 - 6 =
19 + 6 =	6 + 6 =	18 - 6 =	47 - 6 =
1 + 6 =	50 + 6 =	40 - 6 =	22 - 6 =
58 + 6 =	18 + 6 =	57 - 6 =	36 - 6 =
17 + 6 =	37 + 6 =	16 - 6 =	21 - 6 =
35 + 6 =	20 + 6 =	29 - 6 =	44 - 6 =
3 + 6 =	39 + 6 =	65 - 6 =	62 - 6 =
28 + 6 =	14 + 6 =	8 - 6 =	13 - 6 =
12 + 6 =	38 + 6 =	51 - 6 =	23 - 6 =
59 + 6 =	40 + 6 =	19 - 6 =	56 - 6 =
45 + 6 =	21 + 6 =	30 - 6 =	42 - 6 =
13 + 6 =	56 + 6 =	61 - 6 =	9 - 6 =
52 + 6 =	22 + 6 =	48 - 6 =	-50 - 6 =
11 + 6 =	36 + 6 =	12 - 6 =	25 - 6 =
44 + 6 =	25 + 6 =	53 - 6 =	17 - 6 =
29 + 6 =	54 + 6 =	64 - 6 =	54 - 6 =
8 + 6 =	32 + 6 =	35 - 5 =	46 - 6 =
47 + 6 =	26 + 6 =	27 - 6 =	37 - 6 =
53 + 6 =		6 - 6 =	39 - 6 =

$$\frac{30}{6} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{29}{6} = \frac{17}{6} = \frac{46}{6} = \frac{38}{6} = \frac{15}{6} = \frac{54}{6} = \frac{62}{6} = \frac{34}{6} = \frac{14}{6} = \frac{56}{6} = \frac{39}{6} = \frac{32}{6} = \frac{24}{6} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{57}{6} = \frac{41}{6} = \frac{55}{6} = \frac{11}{6} = \frac{42}{6} = \frac{52}{6} = \frac{19}{6} = \frac{23}{6} = \frac{13}{6} = \frac{65}{6} = \frac{35}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{61}{6} = \frac{43}{6} = \frac{49}{6} = \frac{59}{6} = \frac{25}{6} = \frac{36}{6} = \frac{53}{6} = \frac{37}{6} = \frac{28}{6} = \frac{33}{6} = \frac{44}{6} = \frac{40}{6} = \frac{22}{6} = \frac{26}{6} = \frac{60}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = \frac{31}{6} = \frac{58}{6} = \frac{64}{6} = \frac{18}{6} = \frac{7}{6} = \frac{51}{6} = \frac{45}{6} = \frac{12}{6} = \frac{21}{6} = \frac{47}{6} = \frac{63}{6} = \frac{27}{6} = \frac{20}{6} = \frac{48}{6} = \frac{50}{6} = \frac{16}{6} = \frac{$$

### COUNTING BY SEVENS.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	24	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	27
28	<b>29</b>	30	31	<b>32</b>	33	<b>34</b>
35	36	37	38	39	<b>4</b> 0	41
<b>42</b>	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>56</b>	<b>5</b> 7	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b> 0	61	62
63	<b>64</b>	65	66	67	<b>68</b>	69
70	71	<b>72</b>	73	74	75	76

$$34 + 7 = 10 + 7 = 38 + 7 = 51 + 7 = 45 + 7 = 68 + 7 = 14 + 7 = 16 + 7 = 13 + 7 = 31 + 7 = 56 + 7 = 40 + 7 = 64 + 7 = 50 + 7 = 42 + 7 = 5 + 7 = 32 + 7 = 35 + 7 = 15 + 7 = 36 + 7 = 44 + 7 = 9 + 7 = 66 + 7 = 15 + 7 = 36 + 7 = 63 + 7 = 57 + 7 = 48 + 7 = 8 + 7 = 41 + 7 = 3 + 7 = 59 + 7 = 46 + 7 = 58 + 7 = 30 + 7 = 7 + 7 = 17 + 7 = 67 + 7 = 62 + 7 = 29 + 7 = 6 + 7 = 47 + 7 = 18 + 7 = 55 + 7 = 19 + 7 = 47 + 7 = 18 + 7 = 55 + 7 = 19 + 7 = 47 + 7 = 18 + 7 = 55 + 7 = 19 + 7 = 40 + 7 = 19 + 7 = 40 + 7$$

### COUNTING BY EIGHTS.

0	1	<b>2</b>	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	<b>12</b>	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	<b>2</b> 0	21	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
24	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	27	28	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b> 0	31
<b>32</b>	33	34	35	<b>3</b> 6	37	38	<b>39</b>
40	41	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b> 3	44	<b>45</b>	46	47
48	49	<b>5</b> 0	51	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b> 3	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>56</b>	57	<b>5</b> 8	<b>5</b> 9	60	61	<b>62</b>	63
64	65	66	67	<b>68</b>	69	70	71
<b>72</b>	73	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	77	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87

$$2 \times 8 = \frac{16}{8} = \\
3 \times 8 = \frac{24}{8} = \frac{56}{8} = \\
4 \times 8 = \frac{24}{8} = \frac{64}{8} = \\
5 \times 8 = \frac{32}{8} = \frac{72}{8} = \\
7 \times 8 = \frac{40}{8} = \frac{80}{8} = \\
9 \times 8 = \frac{48}{8} = \frac{80}{8} = \\
10 \times 8 = \frac{48}{8} = \frac{80}{8} = \\$$

53 + 8 =	7 + 8 =	56 - 8 =	15 - 8 =
19 + 8 =	65 + 8 =	23 - 8 =	86 - 8 =
77 + 8 =	23 + 8 =	78 - 8 =	24 - 8 =
8 + 8 =	9 + 8 =	10 - 8 =	75 - 8 =
26 + 8 =	70 + 8 =	17 - 8 =	87 - 8 =
57 + 8 =	28 + 8 =	54 - 8 =	9 - 8 =
29 + 8 =	17 + 8 =	69 - 8 =	21 - 8 =
14 + 8 =	2 + 8 =	8 - 8 =	55 - 8 =
22 + 8 =	25 + 8 =	22 - 8 =	66 - 8 =
64 + 8 =	61 + 8 =	53 - 8 =	83 - 8 =
74 + 8 =	73 + 8 =	67 - 8 =	68 - 8 =
51 + 8 =	16 + 8 =	12 - 8 =	29 - 8 =
20 + 8 =	59 + 8 =	25 - 8 =	60 - 8 =
5 + 8 =	1 + 8 =	58 - 8 =	73 - 8 =
63 + 8 =	72 + 8 =	27 - 8 =	18 - 8 =
79 + 8 =	69 + 8 =	16 - 8 =	79 - 8 =
55 + 8 =	10 + 8 =	85 - 8 =	72 - 8 =
11 + 8 =	56 + 8 =	59 - 8 =	26 - 8 =
67 + 8 =	18 + 8 =	77 - 8 =	64 - 8 =
76 + 8 =	52 + 8 =	61 - 8 =	80 - 8 =
3 + 8 =	61 + 8 =	82 - 8 =	62 - 8 =
21 + 8 =	27 + 8 =	14 - 8 =	20 - 8 =
50 + 8 =	12 + 8 =	65 - 8 =	81 - 8 =
62 + 8 =	58 + 8 =	19 - 8 =	52 - 8 =
13 + 8 =	15 + 8 =	50 - 8 =	70 - 8 =
24 + 8 =	71 + 8 =	74 - 8 =	57 - 8 =
68 + 8 =	4 + 8 =	28 - 8 =	11 - 8 =
75 + 8 =	54 + 8 =	84 - 8 =	63 - 8 =
6 + 8 =	66 + 8 =	13 - 8 =	76 - 8 =
49 + 8 =	78 + 8 =	71 - 8 =	51 - 8 =

$$\frac{25}{8} = \frac{65}{8} = \frac{53}{8} = \frac{18}{8} = \frac{28}{8} = \frac{29}{8} =$$

$$\frac{14}{8} = \frac{23}{8} = \frac{20}{8} = \frac{74}{8} = \frac{81}{8} = \frac{61}{8} =$$

$$\frac{67}{8} = \frac{15}{8} = \frac{51}{8} = \frac{8}{8} = \frac{70}{8} = \frac{73}{8} =$$

$$\frac{85}{8} = \frac{86}{8} = \frac{63}{8} = \frac{60}{8} = \frac{59}{8} = \frac{69}{8} =$$

$$\frac{9}{8} = \frac{72}{8} = \frac{76}{8} = \frac{16}{8} = \frac{52}{8} = \frac{57}{8} =$$

$$\frac{58}{8} = \frac{50}{8} = \frac{27}{8} = \frac{79}{8} = \frac{84}{8} = \frac{83}{8} =$$

$$\frac{12}{8} = \frac{64}{8} = \frac{62}{8} = \frac{13}{8} = \frac{26}{8} = \frac{71}{8} =$$

$$\frac{77}{8} = \frac{22}{8} = \frac{80}{8} = \frac{55}{8} = \frac{75}{8} = \frac{54}{8} =$$

$$\frac{21}{8} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{68}{8} = \frac{24}{8} = \frac{17}{8} = \frac{66}{8} =$$

$$\frac{82}{8} = \frac{19}{8} = \frac{56}{8} = \frac{11}{8} = \frac{78}{8} = \frac{87}{8} =$$

### COUNTING BY NINES.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	25	<b>26</b>
27	28	<b>29</b>	30	31	<b>32</b>	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	<b>4</b> 0	41	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b> 3	44
<b>4</b> 5	46	47	48	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	52	<b>53</b>
<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	60	61	<b>62</b>
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
<b>72</b>	<b>7</b> 3	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	77	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	80
81	82	83	84	<b>85</b>	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98

13 + 9 =

84 + 9 = 2 + 9 =

32 + 9 = 14 + 9 =

5+9 = 16+9 =

15 + 9 =

31 + 9 = 70 + 9 = 71 + 9 = 30 + 9 =

10 + 9 = 11 + 9 = 18 + 9 = 28 + 9 =

82 + 9 = 83 + 9 =

17 + 9 = 26 + 9 =

34 + 9 = 27 + 9 =

# NUMBERS FROM 101 TO 999.

One hundred and one	101
One hundred and two	102
One hundred and three	103
One hundred and four	104
One hundred and five	105
One hundred and six	106
One hundred and seven	107
One hundred and eight	108
One hundred and nine	109
One hundred and ten	110
One hundred and eleven	111
One hundred and twelve	112
One hundred and twenty	120
One hundred and thirty	130
One hundred and forty	<b>140</b>
One hundred and fifty	150
One hundred and sixty	160
One hundred and seventy	170
One hundred and eighty	180
One hundred and ninety	190
Two hundred	200
Three hundred	300
Four hundred	<b>4</b> 00
Five hundred	<b>5</b> 00
Six hundred	600
Seven hundred	<b>7</b> 00
Eight hundred	800
Nine hundred	900
Nine hundred and one	901
Nine hundred and five	905
Nine hundred and ten	910
Nine hundred and forty	940
Nine hundred and ninety	990
Nine hundred and ninety-four	994
Nine hundred and ninety-nine	999

## MULTIPLICATION BY 11 AND 12.

# MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

	2	3	4	. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	<b>24</b>	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b> 8	<b>32</b>	36	40	44	48
5	<b>1</b> 0	15	20	25	30	35	<b>4</b> 0	<b>4</b> 5	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	60
6	12	18	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b> 0	36	<b>42</b>	48	<b>54</b>	60	66	<b>72</b>
7	14	21	28	35	<b>42</b>	49	<b>56</b>	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	<b>32</b>	40	48	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	<b>54</b>	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	<b>3</b> 0	40	<b>50</b>	60	70	80	90	100	110	<b>120</b>
11	22	33	44	<b>55</b>	66	77	-88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

If we wish to find  $6 \times 4$  from the table, we look for 6 in the first column and 4 in the upper row. The number in the same row with 6 and the same column with 4 is 24.  $24 = 6 \times 4$ .

To find  $9 \times 8$ , we look for 9 in the first column, follow the row of which 9 is the first number until we come to the number in the same column with 8 in the upper row.  $72 = 9 \times 8$ .

# EXERCISES IN ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, MULTI-PLICATION, AND DIVISION.

#### ADD.

First, begin at the bottom of each column. Then, to test the work, begin at the top and add downward. Thus, for the first of the problems below, say: Fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-two. Nine, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-five, thirty-two.

3	1	5	2	8	<b>2</b>	7	6	9	5
6	3	2	5	7	7	9	8	3	4
8	4	5	4	3	1	4	6	6	4
1	5	7	7	2	9	1	2	2	4
7	9	9	1	2	6	3	1	9	7
7	3	4	3	8	4	2	8	7	8_
<b>2</b>	5	3	5	6	2	4	3	1	6
3	6	9	1	0	7	8	6	2	4
0	8	3	3	6	8	7	6	3	3
7	9	6	9	9	1	4	7	9	6
1	5	0	1	7	4	4	2	4	5
7	0	7	<b>2</b>	2	5	8	9	5	7
<b>2</b>	4	7	4	0	5	7	4	8	3
4	8	4	7	9	3	5	7	0	3
1	<b>2</b>	9	6	8	1 •	9	<b>2</b>	7	0
3	5	2	5	3	2	8	8	6	7

# SUBTRACT

the lower of each of the following sets of numbers from the upper. Thus, seventeen minus eight equals nine. Test, nine plus eight equals seventeen.

$\frac{17}{8}$	56 <u>7</u>	89 <u>4</u>	43 _9	16 <u>5</u>	21 
62	44	13	8	17	56
_8	<u>7</u>	9	_3	9	_8_
41	18	23	34	97	43
7	4	6	9	8	5

# MULTIPLY

$\frac{9}{7}$	3 6	8	7 11	<u>5</u> <u>8</u>	3 9
<b>2 7</b>	<u>4</u> <u>6</u>	3 5	8 3	6 2	87
9 4	12 6	5 9	<b>4</b> 3	7 5	6 8

## DIVIDE

4)37 91	9)62	8)63	5)31	6)42	12)51
9)86	4)43	3)26_	8)67	2)11	6)58
11)41	7)83	8)52	5)46	12)79	7)24

What is especially needed at this stage is the ability to add single columns with ease and accuracy. The following examples will indicate the way to use the Practice Table on Page 38, for drill in addition.

### ADD

The first ten numbers in column a.

The first twelve in column b.

From 5 to 20, inclusive, in column g.

10 to 14, x. That is, what is 6 + 9 + 8 + 6 + 9?

15 to 25, z.

The first six numbers in Line 3, each figure being taken to represent a number. That is, what is 9+1+3+6+1+9?

From a to l, inclusive, in Line 5.

e to p, 10.

j to y, 20.

NOTE. — After the pupil can do anything in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, which does not call for carrying or reducing from a higher denomination to a lower, he is ready for the advanced book, NUMBERS, AND HOW TO USE THEM: BY THE NATURAL METHOD.

# PRACTICE TABLE.

THE END.

